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(3) Charge expenses for travel of personnel, their dependents, and transportation of their household goods and personal effects, involving a change of permanent station, to the appropriation for the fiscal year current when any part of either the travel or transportation pertaining to the transfer begins pursuant to previously issued travel and transfer orders, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not all be effected during such fiscal year, or the travel and transfer orders may have been issued during the prior fiscal year.

(3) (A) Order to the United States or its Territories and possessions on leave provided for in 5 U. S. C. 30, 30a, 30b, or as such sections may hereafter be amended, every officer and employee of the agency who was a resident of the United States or its Territories and possessions at time of employment, upon completion of 2 years' continuous service abroad, or as soon as possible thereafter: *Provided*, That such officer or employee has accrued to his credit at the time of such order, annual leave sufficient to carry him in a pay status while in the United States for at least a 30-day period.

(B) While in the continental United States on leave, the service of any officer or employee shall be available for work or duties in the agency or elsewhere, but the time of such work or duties shall not be counted as leave.

(C) Where an officer or employee on leave returns to the United States or its Territories and possessions, leave of absence granted shall be exclusive of the time actually and necessarily occupied in going to and from the United States or its Territories and possessions, and such time as may be necessarily occupied in awaiting transportation.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, transport for or on behalf of an officer or employee of the Agency, a privately owned automobile in any case where it shall be determined that water, rail, or air transportation of the automobile is necessary or expedient for any part or of all the distance between points of origin and destination, and pay the cost of such transportation.

(5) (A) In the event of illness or injury requiring the hospitalization of an officer or full-time employee of the Agency, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred while on assignment abroad in a locality where there does not exist a suitable hospital or clinic, pay the travel expenses of such officer or employee by whatever means he shall deem appropriate and without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and section 10 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516; 5 U. S. C. 73b), to the nearest locality where a suitable hospital or clinic exists and on his recovery pay for the travel expenses of his return to his post of duty. If the officer or employee is too ill to travel unattended, the Director may also pay the travel expenses of an attendant.

(B) Establish a first-aid station and provide for the services of a nurse at a post at which, in his opinion, sufficient personnel is employed to warrant such a station: *Provided*, That, in his opinion, it is not feasible to utilize an existing facility.

(C) In the event of illness or injury requiring hospitalization of an officer or full-time employee of the Agency, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred in the line of duty while such person is assigned abroad, pay for the cost of the treatment of such illness or injury at a suitable hospital or clinic.

(D) Provide for the periodic physical examination of officers and employees of the Agency and for the cost of administering inoculations or vaccinations to such officers or employees.

(4) Pay the costs of preparing and transporting the remains of an officer or employee of the Agency or a member of his family who may die while in travel status or abroad, to his home or official station, or to such other place as the Director may determine to be the appropriate place of interment, provided that in no case shall the expense payable be greater than the amount which would have been payable had the destination been the home or official station.

(7) Pay the costs of travel of new appointees and their dependents, and the transportation of their household goods and personal effects, from places of actual residence in foreign countries at time of appointment to places of employment and return to their actual residences at the time of appointment or a point not more distant: *Provided*, That such appointees agree in writing to remain with the United States Government for a period of not less than 12 months from the time of appointment.

Violation of such agreement for personal convenience of an employee or because of separation for misconduct will bar such return payment and, if determined by the Director or his designee to be in the best interests of the United States, any money expended by the United States on account of such travel and transportation shall be considered as a debt due by the individual concerned to the United States.

(b) In accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe and notwithstanding the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 70), the Director is authorized to grant to any officer or employee of the Agency allowances in accordance with the provisions of section 901 (1) and 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

#### GENERAL AUTHORITIES

Sec. 6. In the performance of its functions, the Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to—

(a) Transfer to and receive from other Government agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for the performance of any of the functions or activities authorized under sections 102 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253, 80th Cong.), and any other Government agency is authorized to transfer to or receive from the Agency such sums without regard to any provisions of law limiting or prohibiting transfers between appropriations. Sums transferred to the Agency in accordance with this paragraph may be expended for the purposes and under the authority of this act without regard to limitations of appropriations from which transferred;

(b) Exchange funds without regard to section 3651 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543);

(c) Reimburse other Government agencies for services of personnel assigned to the Agency, and such other Government agencies are hereby authorized, without regard to provisions of law to the contrary, so to assign or detail any officer or employee for duty with the Agency;

(d) Authorize couriers and guards designated by the Director to carry firearms when engaged in transportation of confidential documents and materials affecting the national defense and security;

(e) Make alterations, improvements, and repairs on premises rented by the Agency, and pay rent therefor without regard to limitations on expenditures contained in the act of June 30, 1932, as amended: *Provided*, That in each case the Director shall certify that exception from such limitations is necessary to the successful performance of the Agency's functions or to the security of its activities.

Sec. 7. In the interests of the security of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and in order further to implement the proviso of section 102 (d) (3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public

Law 253, 80th Cong., 1st sess.) that the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure, the Agency shall be exempted from the provisions of sections 1 and 2, chapter 79a of the act of August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956, 957; 5 U. S. C. 654), and the provisions of any other law which require the publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency: *Provided*, That in furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in connection with the Agency under section 607, title VI, chapter 212 of the act of June 30, 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 947 (b)).

Sec. 8. Whenever the Director and the Attorney General shall determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family shall be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws and regulations, or to the failure to comply with such laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility: *Provided*, That the number of aliens and members of their immediate families entering the United States under the authority of this section shall in no case exceed 100 persons in any one fiscal year.

Sec. 9. The Director is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than three positions in the professional and scientific field, within the Agency, each such position being established to effectuate those scientific-intelligence functions relating to national security, which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel: *Provided*, That the rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be less than \$10,000 per annum nor more than \$15,000 per annum, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 10. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to carry out its functions, including—

(1) personal services, including personal services without regard to limitations on types of persons to be employed, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rental of news-reporting services; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication and printing machines, equipment and devices, and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices, including telegraph and teletype equipment; purchase, maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, and vessels of all kinds; subject to policies established by the Director transportation of officers and employees of the Agency in Government-owned automotive equipment between their domiciles and places of employment, where such personnel are engaged in work which makes such transportation necessary, and transportation in such equipment, to and from school of children of Agency personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations outside the continental United States where adequate public or private transportation is not available; printing and binding; purchase, maintenance, and cleaning of firearms, including purchase, storage, and maintenance of ammunition; subject to policies established by the Director, expenses of travel in connection with, and expenses incident to attendance at meetings of professional, technical, scientific, and

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other similar organizations when such attendance would be a benefit in the conduct of the work of the Agency; association and library dues; payment of premiums or costs of surety bonds for officers or employees without regard to the provisions of 61 Stat. 646; 6 U. S. C. 14; payment of claims pursuant to 28 U. S. C.; acquisition of necessary land and the clearing of such land; construction of buildings and facilities without regard to 36 Stat. 699; 40 U. S. C. 259, 267; repair, rental, operation, and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and

(2) supplies, equipment, and personnel and contractual services otherwise authorized by law and regulations, when approved by the Director.

(b) The sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds; and for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

#### SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

Sec. 11. If any provision of this act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of this act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

#### SHORT TITLE

Sec. 12. This act may be cited as the "Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949."

MR. VINSON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill as amended be dispensed with and that the same be printed in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will that deprive any Member from making a point of order against the bill at this time?

The SPEAKER. A motion to suspend the rules suspends all rules. Therefore, a point of order would not lie as to any provision of the bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Including the Ramseyer rule?

The SPEAKER. Including the Ramseyer rule.

The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to embarrass the gentleman from Missouri, but I submit that to demand a second a Member must be opposed to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Missouri opposed to the bill?

Mr. SHORT. I am not; I am very much in favor of it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill. I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSER] is recognized for 20 minutes; the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. SASSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. SASSER. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 2663 is a bill to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency. There have been some misconceptions as to its purposes. For this reason, I would like to make certain broad statements concerning the bill and its purposes before discussing it in detail.

The Central Intelligence Agency was established as a successor to the Central Intelligence Group, under the provisions of section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947. This section sets out the functions of the agency. It should be pointed out at once that H. R. 2663, which we are now considering, does not alter or add to these functions in any way. It simply provides for the administrative implementation of the functions which the Congress has already seen fit to give to the agency.

Secondly, it should be pointed out that CIA functions exclusively under the powers granted it by the National Security Act of 1947 and not under any Executive order whatsoever.

Thirdly, with one or two exceptions to which your attention will be drawn, there is no authority in this proposed bill which at some time or other has not been granted to some other agency of the Government or which some other agencies are not now utilizing through their own implementing legislation. The reason why the hearings have been held in executive session, and why a certain amount of secrecy has been utilized in connection with this bill, is that the discussions with the members of CIA who appeared before the committee went into the operational background of the agency. Naturally, operational details cannot be talked about in public for they go to the very heart of CIA's activities. Bear in mind, however, that the CIA is prohibited by law from any internal security functions. It deals only in the field of foreign intelligence.

This bill which we are now considering with one difference was introduced into the second session of the Eightieth Congress last year, and was unanimously approved by the Armed Services Committees both in the Senate and the House after detailed hearings. The bill itself passed the Senate on the last day of the session, but due to the last minute pressure of business could not be called up in the House. After most careful consideration, the present measure has again been unanimously approved, first by a subcommittee and then by the full Armed Services Committee in the House.

As I have said, its purposes are administrative, and its provisions break down into four main categories. In the first

place, the Agency seeks to avail itself of the benefits of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 so that it may utilize the most up-to-date procurement facilities in connection with its activities. Secondly, in connection with the sections dealing with foreign travel and similar allowances, the Agency, in availing itself of many of the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, is seeking to build up a career service in the intelligence field second to none. A second best intelligence service is almost as bad as none at all. Within the framework of existing Government laws and salaries, we are seeking to place CIA on a career basis, particularly for those of its employees who may spend a large portion of their career on foreign assignment. Thirdly, we are supplying the Agency, by this bill, with certain general administrative authorities which are needed. Finally, we are supplying the Agency with appropriations language to which their budget and fiscal employees, as well as those of the General Accounting office, may look in the auditing of the Agency's expenses.

In broad terms, therefore, H. R. 2663 seeks to assist this country in the building up and development of a career foreign intelligence service, and to free the Agency from certain restrictions so that it may operate as a mature intelligence service must operate.

Section 1 of this bill merely contains certain very basic definitions of terms used in the act.

Section 2 authorizes a seal of office for the Agency, and provides that judicial notice shall be taken thereof. From time to time it has been necessary for CIA to produce records in court. For example, the records of the monitoring of foreign propaganda broadcasts in their possession have included recordings of the speeches made from Germany by Douglas Chandler and Robert Best. These recordings were the basis of the recent convictions of these two men for their treasonable activities during the late war. In order that authenticated copies of such material can be submitted when called for in court, a seal is necessary of which the court can take judicial notice.

Section 3 of the bill authorizes the Agency to utilize certain of the authorities granted the armed services in the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. The main features of this law which are being extended to the CIA are in the field of negotiation for contracts without advertising. The general ceiling for which contracts can be negotiated without advertising today is \$100. The Armed Services Procurement Act raises this ceiling to \$1,000, and it is being extended to include CIA contracts up to this amount. In addition, the act authorizes negotiation of contracts without advertising where public exigency will not admit of delay, where it is impracticable to secure competition and for supplies or services the nature of which should not be publicly disclosed. It stands to reason that certain of the technical equipment which this Agency must utilize may be made only by one firm for reasons of security, and certainly some of

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this equipment should be used and vertified for. Therefore, it seems only proper that these authorities which the Congress has already extended to the armed services should be further extended to CIA. The remainder of this section sets forth the applicable provisions of the Procurement Act regarding rules for advertising, the type of contracts that can be made, damages, joint procurement, delegations of authorities and limitations thereon.

Section 4 of the bill authorizes the Agency to assign its personnel to schools for special instruction and training, and to pay the cost of such tuition and expenses. This will permit the Agency to send selected employees to such schools as the National War College, advance courses in international relations and related fields, refresher courses in language fields, and special training courses.

Section 5 of the bill presents one of its most important features from a career standpoint. Virtually all of the provisions of this section have been taken directly from similar provisions in the Foreign Service Act of 1946. It provides for the payment of travel expenses for the employees of the Agency and for the members of their families when proceeding to posts of duty abroad, and from post to post abroad. It provides for their being returned to the United States with their families on statutory home leave after 2 years of continuous service abroad.

It must be reemphasized that these provisions are not new departures created for CIA, but are merely extending to the Agency the best features of other career services in the Government. This section also provides for the hospitalization and medical care of the Agency's full-time employees abroad, and includes provisions for the periodical physical examination of all of the employees on foreign posts.

Certain general administrative provisions are granted to the Agency, most of which are similar to authorities granted to other agencies of the Government at one time or another, or which deal with the security of the Agency's operations. For instance, there are provisions permitting the arming of couriers and guards carrying confidential documents. Specific authority is needed to override State statutes which prohibit the carrying of firearms without special licenses. Such a statute is in existence for the FBI, and the armed services have always been allowed to arm officer couriers.

Section 8 of the proposed bill contains a provision which will permit the entry of 100 aliens into the United States for permanent residence. This will be explained more fully by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. However, I would like to emphasize that this section involves a time factor. Time is of the essence, and should these people be required to go through the many procedures of obtaining visas, having photographs taken, and filing applications—they would be dead before taking their second step. In certain areas of the world such persons can only contact an American once. This section permits

quick action to save the lives of persons of high intelligence value to the United States.

Finally we have provided in this bill some basic appropriations language to which the Government Accounting Office and the budget and fiscal offices of the Agency can look in the expenditure of funds. Much of this language is necessary, for without it the expenditure of funds for the purposes set forth herein cannot be allowed. In addition, we have provided the legal basis for the granting to the Agency authority for the spending of those unvouchered funds which the Appropriations Committee of the House will earmark, and without which there can be no successful operation of an intelligence service.

For the reasons I have set forth, I urge the passage of this bill. Above all, it will allow this country to continue and increase the successful operation of its foreign intelligence, upon which some day the security of this country and our very lives may well depend.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SASSCER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Will it affect the personnel of our American military government in Germany?

Mr. SASSCER. It is my understanding that it will not.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself one additional minute.

Basically it is outlining the administrative procedure. There is a section in the bill relating to bringing in aliens, which my able colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] will discuss. However, I would like to again emphasize that this section involves a time factor. It in no way encompasses the functions or prerogatives of the immigration authorities or congressional committees. This is a security measure. These men can only contact an American once. Time is the element. If they cannot make a quick exit their heads may be off and valuable information lost.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SASSCER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Does the gentleman mean to imply that immigration restrictions built up over the years are not suspended by this bill?

Mr. SASSCER. They are suspended for 100 aliens on the basis of their potential news value for security purposes and not for the purpose of general immigration laws.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has again expired.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, although I do not like the hush-hush business surrounding this bill, I shall not oppose it. Certainly if the members of the Armed Forces Committee can hear the detailed information to support this bill, why cannot our entire membership? Are they the Brahmins and we the untouchables?

Secrecy is the answer. What is secret about the membership of an entire committee hearing the lurid reasons? In Washington three men can keep a secret. If two men die. It is like the old lady who said, "I can keep a secret but the people I tell it to, cannot."

I must counter the remarks of the previous speaker. We have in the bill this very significant language "for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws or regulations."

In the first place, if there had not been a closed rule, I would have made the point of order to strike out this provision because it is exclusively within the province of the Committee on the Judiciary and is not the business of the Committee on the Armed Services. The Committee on the Armed Services has nothing to do with immigration. Now this provision I have read throws out the window, at the discretion of the Director mentioned in this bill and the Attorney General, all the legislative immigration restrictions that we have built up over the years. It throws them to the winds, and if the Attorney General and the Director wish to admit Fascists, Communists, Hitler sadists, morons, moral perverts, syphilitics, or lepers, they can do it. I think the House ought to know what it is legislating about, and I think, in a measure, this indicates how the cold war is undermining the nerves of some of our high military authorities. The secrecy, especially the brand we are treated to, is ridiculous. Secondly these immigration privileges are badly conceived. If you want to give this authority to the military, all right, but I think we should know what we are doing and whither we are going. The military is not infallible. Witness the situation of the charges levied by the military intelligence against one Agnes Smedley recently, that she was a Communist, or a Russian spy, and instead of retracting when they found they were in error, they simply admitted a faux pas. The military is indeed not infallible. On the question of immigration they are given carte blanche, willy-nilly, to admit 100 persons under this particular provision which should be stricken from the bill or, if it is not stricken, certain safeguards should have been added.

I have spoken briefly to advise the Armed Forces Committee to stick to its own knitting. When immigration is involved, let the proper committee be consulted—the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, in the past few days, much has been said about a provision in the proposed act which will permit the entry of 100 aliens annually into the United States without regard to immigration laws. I would like to explain this provision carefully and fully.

Section 8 of this bill provides that whenever the Director and the Attorney General shall determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national n-

telligence mission, that alien and his family shall be given entry without regard to their admissibility under the immigration laws and regulations. The number of persons who can come into the country under this provision is limited to 100 persons in any one year. Let me emphasize that what is being waived are the laws regarding the admissibility of an alien into this country, but no laws are being waived regarding his conduct once he is here. The alien must live up to every law of the United States just as every other alien must do, and failure to do so will lead to his deportation for cause. What is the purpose of this section? Briefly, it is this. There are many people all over the world who believe in this country and what it stands for implicitly. Many of them are living in police states. Some of them may have formerly been highly placed in the service of their government. Some of them may even be there now. Many of them have important intelligence information to make available to this country, and such information may be of vital importance to our national security and our policies. These people, be they soldiers or statesmen or scientists, can only approach a representative of America once. If they are seen talking with an American, it may mean the concentration camps, or in some instances death itself. There is no time here to get visas and fill out the forms which the immigration laws require. The element of time is often 24 hours or less. When CIA plans such an operation, security requires that the people knowing it be held to an absolute minimum. The people who will be selected will be most carefully screened by CIA, and only the select few will be chosen. The concurrence in the Director's selection lies with the Attorney General, whose Immigration and Naturalization Bureau must administer the immigration laws once these people have arrived. The Committee feels that this power should be granted to the Director of Central Intelligence, and that the operation of our intelligence agency requires its existence. Its force and effect is testified to by the screams of anguish which have already emanated from Communist sources abroad. The Rumanian radio protested immediately after the Armed Services Committee approved this section. This is what it said:

Dollars fatherland, fatherland of gangsters and of international swindlers, is now officially decreed fatherland of spies from any corner of the world.

A statement by the American Slav Congress, which is on the Attorney General's list as a Communist organization, was forwarded to this committee, and almost upon its very receipt the Moscow radio started to broadcast its text. The Moscow radio says that this provision will make every freedom-loving American and every honest person in the world disgusted with the cynicism of the United States Congress and its policy of reviving fascism and preparing a new world war. It is interesting to note that the Moscow radio picks up and endorses this protest almost as soon as the committee itself has received the telegram.

The people who will enter this country under this provision are not spies. They are defectors from the totalitarian state. They are people whose love of democracy is so great that at the risk of their lives they come to representatives of the United States to give them information which will help the west and the United States survive.

I believe the well-known radio commentator, Edward R. Murrow, very neatly summed up the purpose of this section in his broadcast of March 4, in which he stated, and I quote:

This is essentially an underground railroad for first-class passengers only, up to 100 a year. It will be confined to people of the highest caliber, morally and mentally, who have to get out of their own countries on short notice or face arrest, torture, or execution, people whose background, information, and services are so valuable to us that it would not be safe to keep them for any prolonged length of time even in countries of western Europe.

Mr. Speaker, the dearest thing we can give these aliens is admission to this country, and that is what your committee proposes.

As an essential weapon for the successful operation of this country's foreign Intelligence Service, and after the most serious and searching consideration, your committee has endorsed this section and urges its adoption, as well as all other provisions of the bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Members of the House who are present to the language on page 6 of the report. I think it can be said without any fear of contradiction that this is the first time in the history of the United States that this language is found in any report accompanying a bill coming before the Congress. It reads as follows:

The report does not contain a full and detailed explanation of all of the provisions of the proposed legislation in view of the fact that much of such information is of a highly confidential nature. However, the Committee on Armed Forces received a complete explanation of all features of the proposed measure. The committee is satisfied that all sections of the proposed legislation are fully justified.

Let us look at this a moment. We are being asked to vote for legislation without having full explanation of all of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. The gentleman knows of course that this is an espionage bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I do not see what difference that makes. We have gone through two world wars. We have gone through a civil war and the Congress has never been asked to vote for any legislation without explanation of all of the provisions of the bill and that is what this report asks the Members of this House to do. Can anyone deny that that is what we are being requested to do under this motion to suspend the rules?

What are we doing here? First of all, as to the secrecy with which the committee has been operating, it admits that

its members have the information which they are withholding from the House. As the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the former Speaker of the House [Mr. MARTIN] said, if he is correctly reported in this morning's press: "There is no such thing as a secret in Washington, when any three persons know it." Yet, we are told that the information the committee has must be kept a secret from the Members of the House. What is worse, the committee informs us through its report that the Members of the House must pass this bill without any explanation of all of its provisions. This makes every single section of this bill suspect. No Member of Congress has been informed. No Member of Congress has been given the full explanation of all of the provisions of the legislation to which the representatives of the people are entitled before voting on any legislation. Only the members of the Committee on Armed Services, we are told, have been given the explanation. That is the situation you have before you. If under the wave of hysteria you want to abdicate your legislative functions to just one committee of the House, that is your privilege, but as for me, I refuse to do it. I do not care what reason is given. There has never been and there can never be any justification at any time for the representatives of the people, who are elected to Congress, to abdicate their function of legislating with full knowledge on the matters which come before them. This bill suspends that function and says, "You must not have knowledge of all of the provisions of the bill." It says, "You must vote blindly and must take the word of a committee." No one challenges the good faith of the committee members, but the fact is that with 435 Members from 435 different districts, we are all entitled to have our own viewpoint on legislation based on at least a full explanation of all of the sections of a bill. For that reason all times in the history of the Congress of the United States the membership has been given full explanation in a report which is intended to explain the bill. Never has Congress been told in a report accompanying a bill, as this one does that Congress cannot have a full explanation of all provisions in the bill. This is the first time that Members of the House are told, "You cannot have any full explanation of this legislation. It is highly confidential. It deals with espionage."

As a result of the hysteria under which this bill is being passed I suppose a majority of the House will vote for this bill, even though in doing so you are suspending your legislative prerogatives and evading your duty to the people of this Nation.

Now, without having been given explanation of all of the provisions, I have been trying to find out something about this bill by reading the bill, as well as the report. Here are a few things that the Members of the House ought to know. I deal with section 4, on page 8:

SEC. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research, or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or



scientific associations; courses or training programs under the National Military Establishment; or commercial firms.

What does this mean? With all of the vast powers that are given this agency under the guise of research and study, you are subjecting labor unions and business firms to the will of the military. You are opening the door for the placing of these intelligence agents, supposed to deal with security pertaining to foreign as well as internal affairs in the midst of labor organizations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself five additional minutes.

You are opening the doors for the entrance of intelligence agents into labor organizations; yes, to spy on labor and carry out antilabor activities. I am sure if it were not for the cold war hysteria, very few Members of the Congress would vote for that provision. Certainly the majority would not vote to suspend the rules so that you must take this bill as it is without any opportunity for amendment, despite its serious implications against the security of the liberties of the American people.

The gentleman from New York has discussed the immigration provision of the bill. I simply want to add to his comments that this section will work out only in one way: That there will be admitted into this country former Fascists and Nazis, antilabor people, promonarchists, people that a democracy such as ours would want to keep out. It is only natural that the followers of the Hapsburgs, Francos, and other Fascist scum will be the beneficiaries of this feature of the bill, which suspends the immigration laws and allows for permanent admission of 100 of them per year.

Then, from the standpoint of Government operations, on page 15 of the bill, we find this:

The sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds.

I wish some of you gentlemen who have been cutting down appropriations for unemployment services and social welfare legislature would listen to this:

The sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditures of Government funds.

So what are we doing here? From what we know—and, mind you, we have not been told everything—but from what we know, we are suspending civil liberties in the interest of a military intelligence agency. That is definite. You cannot get away from that. We are also making it possible to have admitted into this country, under the guise of counterespionage or counterintelligence, people that a democracy would spew out under all circumstances. We are suspending all laws with regard to Government expenditures, and we are asking the Members of Congress to suspend their prerogatives and cease to do their duty on legislation with full explanation

of the legislation. Of course, there are times when bills get by. We cannot all be up to date on everything. We might not know what is in a bill. That happens. But this time we are told that we are not supposed to know what is in the bill. I want to read that again, and I hope it will sink in:

The report does not contain a full and detailed explanation of all of the provisions of the proposed legislation in view of the fact that much of such information is of a highly confidential nature.

Congress is suspending its right to legislate and we are being asked to do this in furtherance of a cold war. This is illustrative of what this imperialist cold war is imposing on the people of a country. Suspending its civil liberties, invasion of the labor movement by intelligence agents, admission of undesirables—undesirable in any democracy—and asking Members of Congress to suspend their prerogative to pass on legislation.

But you say this is dealing with espionage, that this is done for the sake of security. I refuse to believe that our Nation is so unsafe from a security standpoint that we have to suspend not only the civil liberties of the people but the legislative prerogatives of the Representatives of the people in the Congress. If you want to do this in the hope that a newspaper will not criticize you for voting against it because of the hysteria which is being whipped up, that is your privilege; but I submit that the situation is obvious: Hysteria is used to undermine the civil liberties of the people and extend the military control—military control—I emphasize that, over the lives and thinking of the people of these United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, there is some plausibility in the argument advanced by the gentleman from New York. I suppose that none of us in the Chamber at this moment likes this particular kind of legislation, but I think we all will agree that the weakest link in our chain of national defense in days gone by has been in a weak intelligence system. The Germans, the Russians, the British, have had far better systems of intelligence than have we, and in spite of all our wealth and power and might we have been exceptionally weak in psychological warfare notwithstanding the fact that an idea is perhaps the most powerful weapon on this earth.

The pending bill, H. R. 2863, is substantially the same as H. R. 5871 which was introduced in the Eightieth Congress, unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on the Armed Services, and passed the Senate. A companion bill was unanimously reported by the House Committee on the Armed Services, but due to lack of time it failed of passage in the Eightieth Congress.

The purpose of this bill is simply to give the Central Intelligence Agency authority that is necessary for its proper

administration. It is true that we will bring in not to exceed 100 persons a year, but before they are admitted they will be carefully screened by both the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General of the United States. They act jointly, and it is absolutely essential that some of the information given to members of our committee as was given to members of the Rules Committee, must be kept confidential, because it is of a secret nature. The FBI does not advertise the movements it makes in the apprehension of a criminal. Our intelligence officers to be effective and in their own defense as well as the country's must keep many of their movements secret. I think it would be supreme folly for us to discuss every phase and ramification of a bill that is of such a highly confidential nature.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. Did the committee satisfy itself as to the expenditure of this fund?

Mr. SHORT. It did, and there is a definite limitation upon this. We limited not only the number of persons to be admitted but also the amount of money to be expended; however, we are not telling how, when, where, or to whom the money will go. We cannot, because of the very nature of the problem.

I am glad the gentleman from New York quoted from page 6 of the committee report because the language itself is self-explanatory. You are going to have to trust somebody, Mr. Speaker, and while perhaps it is asking too much for you to trust the members of the Committee on the Armed Services I think you can trust the Committee on Rules or any other committee of this House. Both committees mentioned reported this bill unanimously.

We are engaged in a highly dangerous business. It is something I naturally abhor but sometimes you are compelled to fight fire with fire. There is no other way out of it so far as I can see and perhaps the less we say in public about this bill the better off all of us will be.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri has stated correctly that information is withheld sometimes by a committee when it receives information which is confidential. However, what is before us is not an instance of merely withholding information. I read from the report:

The report does not contain a full and detailed explanation of all of the provisions of the proposed legislation.

It is obvious, and even a 6-year-old child can see the distinction. What we have here is not a matter of withholding information; it is a matter of asking the Congress to legislate even though an explanation of the legislation is refused by the committee. The complaint I make is that the committee refuses to give any explanation of some of the provisions of the bill.

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Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to a sentence from Rear Adm. Hillenkoster's request which he made in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House, found on pages 6 and 7 of the report.

In next to the last paragraph he states:

In almost all instances, the powers and authorities contained in the bill already exist for some other branch of the Government, and the bill merely extends similar authorities to the Central Intelligence Agency.

That is absolutely true. These authorities exist for other Government agencies and all this bill does is to extend to the Central Intelligence Agency the powers already enjoyed by other agencies.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman from Missouri has answered himself. The rear admiral says "in almost all instances," and again I say the committee refuses to explain the instances that are not covered by the rear admiral's statement, "In almost all instances." It is the exceptions that concern me.

Mr. SHORT. In the original statement of the gentleman from New York he said that never before had the Congress considered such legislation. We all know that the President was given blanket authority so far as the atomic bomb was concerned, and we spent \$2,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money before anybody knew what it was.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman will remember that in connection with the atomic bill that we had here there was a report on the legislation. Nowhere in the report was it stated that the report did not contain a full and detailed explanation of all the provisions of the proposed legislation. The legislation was explained section by section in the report accompanying the bill. This is the first time in the history of Congress that Members are being asked to vote on legislation about which not merely information is withheld but also explanation as to the provisions of the legislation.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I would like to question the gentleman from Missouri. On page 4 of the report, subsection 5 (b), it is provided that an employee while in this country on leave may be assigned to temporary duty in the United States for special purposes or reorientation prior to returning to foreign service.

In the original unification bill passed through the Committee on Expenditures, of which I am a member, we had the setting up of this CIA. It was clearly brought out at that time that no internal security work of any kind would be done by the CIA; that all of its intelligence work would be done in a foreign field. In view of this particular paragraph here I want to be assured at this time that such special duties as are mentioned here, or reorientation,

apply to security functions in the United States.

Mr. SASSER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I will say to the gentleman that that is correct, that this bill is in no wise directed to internal security. If they come back here it is purely a matter of leave, and reorientation, and training to go back into their work in foreign fields.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 348, nays 4, not voting 82, as follows:

(Roll No. 23)

YEAS—348

Abernethy  
Albert  
Allen, Calif.  
Allen, Ill.  
Allen, La.  
Anderson  
H. Carl  
Anderson, Calif.  
Andersen  
August H.  
Andrews  
Angell  
Arends  
Aspinall  
Achinclous  
Barden  
Barrett, Wyo.  
Bates, Ky.  
Bates, Mass.  
Battle  
Beall  
Beckworth  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bennett, Mich.  
Bentzen  
Biemiller  
Blahop  
Blackney  
Bland  
Blatnik  
Boggs, Del.  
Boggs, La.  
Bolling  
Bolton, Md.  
Bolton, Ohio  
Bonner  
Boykin  
Bramblett  
Breen  
Brehm  
Brooks  
Brown, Ga.  
Brown, Ohio  
Bryson  
Buchanan  
Burdick  
Burke  
Burlison  
Burnside  
Burton  
Byrne, N. Y.  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Camp  
Cannon  
Carlyle  
Carnahan  
Carroll  
Case, S. Dak.  
Cavalcante  
Celler  
Chatham  
Cheney

Chesney  
Chipfield  
Christopher  
Church  
Clements  
Clevenger  
Coffey  
Cole, Kans.  
Colmer  
Combs  
Cooper  
Cotton  
Cox  
Crawford  
Crock  
Crosser  
Cunningham  
Curtis  
Dague  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Wis.  
Dawson  
Deane  
Delaney  
Denton  
D'Ewart  
Dolliver  
Dondero  
Donughton  
Doyle  
Durham  
Eaton  
Eberharther  
Elliott  
Ellsworth  
Elston  
Engel, Mich.  
Engle, Calif.  
Evins  
Fallon  
Feighan  
Fellows  
Fenton  
Fernandes  
Fisher  
Flood  
Fogarty  
Forand  
Ford  
Frazier  
Fugate  
Fulton  
Furcolo  
Gamble  
Garmatz  
Gary  
Gathings  
Gavin  
Gillette  
Golden  
Goodwin

Gore  
Gorski, Ill.  
Gorski, N. Y.  
Gossett  
Graham  
Granger  
Grant  
Green  
Gregory  
Gross  
Hagen  
Hale  
Hall  
Edwin Arthur  
Halleck  
Hardy  
Harr  
Harris  
Harrison  
Hart  
Harvey  
Havener  
Hays, Ohio  
Hedrick  
Hefernan  
Heller  
Hesselt  
Hinsbaw  
Hobbs  
Hoeven  
Hollifield  
Holmes  
Hope  
Horan  
Howell  
Huber  
Hull  
Jackson, Calif.  
Jackson, Wash.  
Jacobs  
James  
Jenison  
Jenkins  
Jennings  
Jensen  
Jonas  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, Mo.  
Jones, N. O.  
Judd  
Karst  
Karsten  
Kearney  
Keating  
Kee  
Keefe  
Kelley  
Kennedy  
Kerr  
Kilburn  
Kilday

Klein  
Krusc  
Lanham  
Larade  
LeCompte  
LaFevre  
Lemke  
Lesinski  
Linehan  
Lodge  
Love  
Lucas  
Lyle  
McCarthy  
McConnell  
McCormack  
McCulloch  
McDonough  
McGrath  
McGregor  
McGuire  
McKinnon  
McMillan, S. O.  
McMillen, Ill.  
Mack, Ill.  
Mack, Wash.  
Madden  
Mages  
Mahon  
Mansfield  
Marshall  
Marshall  
Martin, Iowa  
Martin, Mass.  
Mason  
Morrow  
Meyer  
Michener  
Miles  
Miller, Calif.  
Miller, Md.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Monroney  
Morgan  
Morrison  
Morton  
Murray, Tenn.  
Murray, Wis.  
Nelson  
Nicholson  
Noland  
Norblad  
Norrell  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, Mich.

O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Minn.  
O'Konski  
O'Sullivan  
O'Toole  
Pace  
Passman  
Patman  
Patten  
Perkins  
Peterson  
Pfeiffer  
William L.  
Phillips  
Phillips, Calif.  
Phillips, Tenn.  
Pickett  
Poage  
Polk  
Potter  
Preston  
Price  
Priest  
Quinn  
Rabaut  
Rains  
Ramsey  
Rankin  
Reed, Ill.  
Reed, N. Y.  
Rees  
Regan  
Rhodes  
Ribicoff  
Rich  
Richards  
Riehlman  
Rivers  
Rodino  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rooney  
Sabath  
Sadiak  
St. George  
Sanborn  
Sancor  
Scrivner  
Scudder  
Secret  
Shafer  
Sheppard  
Short  
Sikes  
Simpson, Ill.  
Simpson, Pa.

NAYS—4

Bosone  
MarcantonioMorris  
Fowler

NOT VOTING—82

Abbitt  
Addonizio  
Bailey  
Baring  
Barrett, Pa.  
Bloom  
Buckley, Ill.  
Buckley, N. Y.  
Bulwinkle  
Canfield  
Case, N. J.  
Chudoff  
Cole, N. Y.  
Cooley  
Corbett  
Coudert  
Davenport  
Davies, N. Y.  
Davis, Tenn.  
DeGraffenried  
Dollinger  
Donohue  
Douglas  
Gilmer  
Granahan  
Gwinn  
Hall  
Leonard W.

Hand  
Harden  
Hays, Ark.  
Hébert  
Herlong  
Herter  
Hill  
Hoffman, Ill.  
Hoffman, Mich.  
Irving  
Javits  
Johnson  
Kean  
Kearns  
Keogh  
King  
Kunkel  
Lane  
Latham  
Lichtenwater  
Lind  
Lynch  
McSweeney  
Macy  
Mitchell  
Moulder  
Multer  
Murdoch  
Murphy

Nixon  
Norton  
O'Neill  
Patterson  
Pfeiffer  
Joseph L.  
Punney  
Poulson  
Redden  
Sadown  
Scott, Hardie  
Scott  
Hugh D. Jr.  
Smith, Ohio  
Somers  
Stockman  
Tauler  
Taylor  
Thomas N. J.  
Wechel  
Whitaker  
White, Idaho  
Wilson, Ind.  
Wilson, Okla.  
Wintear  
Woodhouse  
Young

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.

Mr. deGraffenried with Mr. Case of New

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Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Hardie Scott.  
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Hand.  
 Mr. Lind with Mr. Smith of Ohio.  
 Mr. Addonizio with Mr. Kean.  
 Mr. King with Mr. Coudert.  
 Mr. Tauriello with Mr. Canfield.  
 Mr. Winstead with Mr. Macy.  
 Mr. Murphy with Mr. Kunkel.  
 Mr. Lynch with Mr. Patterson.  
 Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Poulson.  
 Mr. Buckley of Illinois with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.  
 Mr. Granahan with Mr. Kearns.  
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. Latham.  
 Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer with Mr. Plumley.  
 Mr. Young with Mr. Taylor.  
 Mr. McSweeney with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.  
 Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Gwinn.  
 Mr. Lane with Mr. Corbett.  
 Mr. Donohue with Mr. Lichtenwalter.  
 Mr. Dingell with Mr. Cole of New York.  
 Mr. Baring with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.  
 Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Weichel.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the bill just passed at this point in the RECORD.

H. R. 2663

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, during the past few days there has been a great deal of publicity and discussion about a bill reported favorably by the Armed Services Committee with respect to our Central Intelligence Agency.

There is nothing startling in this bill and, with one major exception, practically all of the remaining provisions of the proposed legislation now exist for some branch or branches of the Government. In fact, almost all of the proposed legislation was taken from existing laws applicable to other Government agencies, particularly the State Department.

The Central Intelligence Agency was established pursuant to section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947. Its functions are set out in that act, which states that it shall be the duty of the agency, under the direction of the National Security Council:

## First:

To advise the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

## Second:

To make recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

## Third:

To correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government, using where appropriate existing agencies and facilities: *Provided*, That the agency shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement powers, or internal security functions: *Provided further*, That the departments and other agencies of the Government shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate, and disseminate departmental intelligence: *And provided further*, That the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting in-

telligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosures;

## Fourth:

To perform, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

## Fifth:

To perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

Now, what authority is granted in the proposed legislation? Well, the bill creates a seal of office for the Central Intelligence Agency. It extends to it certain provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. It permits the Director to provide for special instruction and training of agency personnel. It provides for travel allowances and expenses for agency personnel. It permits agency personnel to return to the United States on leave after 2 years of foreign service. It provides for the payment of transporting and storing household belongings. It provides for the health of employees overseas by permitting the payment of travel expenses to the nearest adequate medical facilities when local medical facilities are inadequate. It provides for the establishment of first aid stations at posts overseas. It provides for physical examinations for all employees. It provides for transporting the remains of an employee or a member of his family who may die while overseas, and it provides that the agency may recruit foreign nationals abroad where citizens of the United States are not available for such employment. And it provides allowances for agency employees similar to those given to State Department Foreign Service employees. It also contains other provisions of greater significance, such as the authority to transfer and receive from other Government agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the performance of any of the agency functions. This is how the Central Intelligence Agency gets its money. It has been going on since the agency was created, and this simply legalizes that important function which is the only means by which the amount of money required to operate an efficient intelligence service can be concealed. Likewise, the bill removes certain limitations which exist under provisions of law which limit the amount of rental that the agency may pay for its quarters overseas and the amount of improvements that it may make in such leased facilities. This makes sense in view of the fact that an efficient intelligence agency must be able to rent adequate facilities regardless of the value of the property and must be permitted to make such improvements in the property as may be necessary for the proper safeguarding of information, and the installation of necessary equipment. The bill also eliminates the agency from the requirements of law which result in the publication of personnel data in the Official Register of the United States, and exempts the Bureau of the Budget from the necessity of including in its public

report to the Congress the agency's personnel strength. This information has not heretofore been made public and must, of course, continue not to be made public, and this merely legalizes such action.

The most widely publicized feature of the bill is that with respect to the provision which provides for the admission of 100 aliens for permanent residence in the United States. This will only be done when the Director and the Attorney General concur in the admission of such aliens and will permit the agency to offer to certain defectors and others the greatest reward possible in this world today, residency in the United States. These people will be carefully screened, and their admission will only be in the best interests of the United States, and, furthermore, if at a later date they should prove undesirable they can be deported.

Another section of the bill provides that the agency may spend sums made available to it without regard to provisions of existing law. It also permits the expenditure of funds for confidential purposes to be solely accounted for by certification of the Director. This is not unusual. The State Department has such authority, as does the Atomic Energy Commission, and, for that matter, so in effect do all branches of the armed services.

Therefore the only significant feature of this bill which will be completely new in all respects will be that pertaining to the admission of 100 aliens in the United States.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to why the committee meetings were conducted in executive session without a stenographic record being kept. It is obvious that there is certain information which must be confined to as few people as possible. For example, it would not be wise to disclose to the world the amount of money necessary to operate the Central Intelligence Agency annually. Nor would it be wise to announce to the world the number of personnel employed by the agency. Nor would it be wise to announce just where our CIA is operating, or how they are operating, or what information they are seeking to obtain, or what information they have obtained. But in order for a congressional committee to properly analyze a bill granting authority to an agency to perform certain functions, it seemed wise to obtain this information but not to make it public.

This bill will enable the agency to have legal authority for practically all the things it is now doing. You will note that the National Security Act specifically excludes the agency from internal security functions. There is no problem of invasion of the rights of American citizens involved in this legislation. If this Nation wants a modern, efficient, effective, capable, valuable intelligence gathering agency, then we must give it certain authorities. If we do not want such an agency, we will be the only nation in the world without one. It would seem a little ridiculous to spend one-third of our annual budget for our national defense and not grant reasonable monetary statutory and administrative support to the

agency charged with gathering the intelligence information which has so much to do with the size of the appropriations we grant for the strength of our armed services.

I might add that this bill was reported unanimously by the subcommittee and unanimously by the full committee. That there were no dissenting votes is significant. The records indicating the Members who attended the meetings are available for public inspection.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 130

The SPEAKER. Without objection, House Resolution 130 will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the daily recurrence of events we cannot longer sit supinely by and allow members of the ungodly Communist Party to destroy us. Repeatedly, I have spoken out against the apparent determination on the part of Stalin's agents in this country to thwart all efforts toward establishing permanent peace.

Words and efforts of conciliation have proven to be of no avail. We must strike and strike now before it is too late. Today, I have introduced a bill in the House, which if enacted, would outlaw the Communist Party and order deportation of all foreign Communists within our borders. I submit this vital measure to each of you for its immediate favorable consideration.

Attached hereto I include a very timely editorial from my home-town newspaper, the Greenville Piedmont:

#### COMMUNISTS DROP MASK OF PATRIOTISM

In less than 2 weeks Communists in three democratic countries have made the convenient flexibility of the Red line of reasoning and the calculated treachery of the party oath brutally clear. The truth is not in them and honor has no meaning for them.

The two top American Communists, National President William Z. Foster and General Secretary Eugene Dennis, said this week that in the event of war between the United States and Russia the American Communist Party would try to defeat the predatory war aims of American imperialism.

They said they did not think war was inevitable, that they believed the American and Russian systems could exist separately and peaceably. But, they added, if Wall Street should plunge the United States into war, the Communists would oppose it as unjust and aggressive and destructive of the deepest interests of the American people.

There, you have it. Should Russia attack us, Wall Street aggression would be blamed.

French Communist Maurice Thorez said last week that Soviet Russia was by definition incapable of aggression. Therefore, if another nation becomes involved in a war with Russia, no matter what the circumstances, that nation, not Russia, is the aggressor (just as little Finland committed acts of aggression against Russia at the dawn of World War II).

Thorez said also that if, in defending freedom and democracy Russia should pursue the troops of the other nation across its own borders, Communists residing in that country would automatically join with Russia and take up arms against their own nation.

There you have a classic example of Communist dialectics, which is completed by the following:

Thorez was asked how it was Russia invaded Poland in 1939 if it was by definition incapable of aggression. His answer was: "Space Marshal Smigly-Rydz and other members of the Polish Government had fled to Rumania, there was no Polish Government against which to make an aggression."

Thus, we suppose, "by definition" an aggression against a people is not an aggression, while an aggression against a government might be. And why, do you suppose, the Polish Government fled in 1939?

Italian Communist Palmiro Togliatti backed up the Thorez line of reasoning. In a newspaper interview he declared: "I have no information to support the idea that the Soviet Union has the slightest intention of attacking any country. . . . As to the hypothesis that a Russian army would pursue on our soil an aggressor, I think in this case the Italian people . . . would have the evident duty to aid in the most efficient way the Soviet Army . . . in order to give that aggressor the lesson he deserves."

And if the Italian Army, or that of any other nation, undertook to defend itself against a Russian troop movement across its borders, the Communist mind and tongue would twist it into an act of aggression of the most heinous kind.

At last the mask has been dropped by American, French, and Italian Communists. They are quick to hide behind the American flag like rats seeking a hole when the heat is on. Dennis and his codefendants on trial in New York on a conspiracy charge, have been hiding behind every legal device known in democratic courts.

Yet they made it quite plain that if their countries should seek to defend themselves against a Russian onslaught, they and their followers will do their best to help the enemies of their countries.

If that isn't treason, then what is?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he previously made.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. TRAMBLE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record on the bill just passed.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an article.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Record and include a very fine dissertation by Mr. Arthur Krock on Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. John Nicholas Brown.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

#### MOVIE SHORT DEPICTING OLD-AGE PROBLEMS

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to invite all Members of the House to see a very significant movie short that is being shown between 4 and 5:30 p. m. every day, starting today and running through Friday, March 11, in room 1302 the Public Works Committee room in the New House Office Building. There are no admission charges, and all Members of Congress and their respective staffs are cordially invited to attend any of these showings.

This movie short is a March of Time production which has been prepared and edited by the editors of Time, Life, and Fortune magazines, and it relates to one of the most important and pressing social problems of our times—the problem of the hardships and sufferings of our old folks, the fathers and mothers of America.

This film describes the problems of old-age security in America, and the employment attitudes of the masters of modern industry regarding workers in middle age. It is a grim reminder of the desperate economic plight of millions of our senior citizens—it is a convincing presentation of the problem, and it shows the need for a thorough overhauling of our Federal old-age pension and assistance programs in order to give genuine economic security for our old folks after their life's work is done.

Inasmuch as the Congress may be called upon shortly to consider pending old-age-pension legislation, including the Townsend old-age insurance plan, I do believe that my colleagues will find this movie interesting and educational, and that it is well worth seeing. It is my hope that as many Members of the House as possible will find it convenient to see one of these several showings of said movie short.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. HART) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE], is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### CHINESE POLICY

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to discuss what is going on in China and what we ought to do about it.

Early last month several of us prepared a letter to the President of the United States which was signed by 51 Members of the House and sent to President Truman under date of February 7. As the letter has never, so far as I know, been printed in full anywhere I am asking unanimous consent to have it included in the Record at this point in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.



The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TRIBAL FUNDS OF NAVAJO INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 994) to provide for disposition and use of tribal funds of the Navajo Tribe of Indians.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That notwithstanding any other provisions of existing law, the tribal funds now on deposit or hereafter placed to the credit of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, in the United States Treasury, shall be available for such purposes as may be designated by the tribal council of said tribe and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1755) to authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw as much as may be necessary from the fund on deposit in the Treasury of the United States arising from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber within the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota, according to the provisions of the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 137), to the credit of the Red Lake Indians in Minnesota, and to pay therefrom \$100 to each member of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota who is living at the date of enactment of this act. Such payments shall be made as soon as practicable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

SEC. 2. No money paid to Indians under this act shall be subject to any lien or claim of attorneys or other persons. Before any payment is made under this act, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, ratify and accept the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Payments made under this act shall not be held to be "other income and resources" as that term is used in section 2 (a) (7), 402 (a) (7), and 1002 (a) (8) of the Social Security Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 42, secs. 302 (a) (7), 602 (a) (7), and 1202 (a) (8)).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the bills eligible for call on the calendar at this time.

#### THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (S. J. Res. 22) to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of Annapolis, Md.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that he has consulted with the gentleman from Tennessee and understands

the gentleman from Tennessee has cleared this matter with the majority Members on both sides.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance in May 1949 a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of Annapolis, Md.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. SASSER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, as amended.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,*

SECTION 1. That when used in this act, the term—

(a) "Agency" means the Central Intelligence Agency;

(b) "Director" means the Director of Central Intelligence;

(c) "Government agency" means any executive department, commission, council, independent establishment, corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States, board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the Government; and

(d) "Continental United States" means the States and the District of Columbia.

#### SEAL OF OFFICE

SEC. 2. The Director of Central Intelligence shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence Agency, of such design as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

#### PROCUREMENT AUTHORITIES

SEC. 3. (a) In the performance of its functions the Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to exercise the authorities contained in sections 2 (c) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), (17), and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (Public Law 413, 80th Cong. 2d sess.).

(b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in subsection (a) of this section, the term "Agency head" shall mean the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive of the Agency.

(c) The determinations and decisions provided in subsection (a) of this section to be made by the Agency head may be made with respect to individual purchases and contracts or with respect to classes of purchases or contracts, and shall be final. Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the Agency head is authorized to delegate his powers provided in this section, including the making of such determinations and decisions, in his discretion and subject to his direction, to any other officer or officers or officials of the Agency.

(d) The power of the Agency head to make the determinations or decisions specified in paragraphs (12) and (15) of section 2 (c) and section 5 (a) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 shall not be delegable. Each determination or decision required by paragraphs (12) and (15) of section 2 (c), by section 4, or by section 5 (a) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, shall be based upon written findings made by the official making such determinations, which findings shall be final and shall be available within the Agency for a period of at least 6 years following the date of the determination.

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SEC. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research, or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associations; courses or training programs under the National Military Establishment; or commercial firms.

(b) The Agency shall, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe, pay the tuition and other expenses of officers and employees of the Agency assigned or detailed in accordance with provisions of subsection (a) of this section. In addition to the pay and allowances to which such officers and employees may be otherwise entitled.

#### TRAVEL, ALLOWANCES, AND REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. 5. (a) Under such regulations as the Director may prescribe, the Agency, with respect to its officers and employees assigned to permanent duty stations outside the continental United States, its territories, and possessions, shall—

(1) (A) pay the travel expenses of officers and employees of the Agency including expenses incurred while traveling pursuant to orders issued by the Director in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal Travel Regulations, and

(B) pay the travel expenses of members of the family of an officer or employee of the Agency when proceeding to or returning from his post of duty; accompanying him on authorized home leave; or otherwise traveling in accordance with authority granted pursuant to the terms of this or any other act.

(C) pay the cost of transporting the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency to his successive posts of duty and, on the termination of his services, to his residence at time of appointment or to a point not more distant, or, upon retirement, to the place where he will reside;

(D) pay the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency who is absent under orders from his usual post of duty, or who is assigned to a post to which, because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at which he is unable to use, his furniture and household and personal effects;

(E) pay the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency on first arrival at a post for a period not in excess of 3 months after such first arrival at such post or until the establishment of residence quarters, whichever shall be shorter;

(F) pay the travel expenses and transportation costs incident to the removal of the members of the family of an officer or employee of the Agency and his furniture and household and personal effects, including automobiles, from a post at which, because of the prevalence of disturbed conditions, there is imminent danger to life and property, and the return of such persons, furniture, and effects to such post upon the cessation of such conditions, or to such other post as may in the meantime have become the post to which such officer or employee has been assigned.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS,  
1956

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 29, 1955.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, to revise and extend my remarks, and include certain quotations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in order to save the time of the House, I would like to make a unanimous-consent request. We have many items here which are in technical disagreement, and which are mere formalities. So I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc, on which motions will be offered to recede and concur: Amendments Nos. 2, 19, 20, 28, 29, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 64, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 92, 95, 98, 117, 127, 128, 130, 131, 142, and 143.

These are matters in technical disagreement, and I believe there is no difference of opinion on them on either side of the aisle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading in detail of the amendments enumerated by the gentleman from Missouri be dispensed with and that they be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The amendments in disagreement are as follows:

Amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 4, insert:

"Salaries and Expenses

"Not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont."

Amendment No. 19: Page 5, line 7, insert:

"Agricultural conservation program service  
"Not to exceed \$5 million of the appropriation under the head 'Agricultural Conservation Program Service,' in the Department

of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for the purposes specified under the head 'Agricultural Conservation Program,' in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided therein."

Amendment No. 20: Page 5, line 16, insert:

"Commodity Credit Corporation

"For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; in accordance with the standards and procedures of that act."

Amendment No. 28: Page 8, line 19, insert:

"Revolving Fund

"For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$25 million: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the Small Business Administration for 'Salaries and expenses,' for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the enactment into law of S. 2127, 84th Congress, 1st session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business Administration during the fiscal year 1956."

Amendment No. 29: Page 9, line 4, insert:

"UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

"That part of title III of Public Law 121, 84th Congress, approved June 30, 1955, which pertains to the appropriation for the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, is hereby amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the following additional proviso: 'And provided further That that part of the foregoing appropriation which is for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the chairman of the Tariff Commission, for expenses of attendance at meeting of organizations concerned with the functions and activities of the said Commission.'"

Amendment No. 34: Page 12, line 9, insert:

"Audited Claims

"Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, fiscal year 1943, \$171.48;

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, fiscal year 1943, \$3,344.24;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, fiscal year 1946, \$5,838.42; and

"Transportation of things, Navy, fiscal year 1948, \$1,359.86."

Amendment No. 37: Page 37, line 24, insert:

"Sec. 302. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

Amendment No. 38: Page 14, line 4, insert:

"Sec. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor."

Amendment No. 39: Page 14, line 10, insert:

"Sec. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies

such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each such project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices."

Amendment No. 40: Page 14, line 19, insert:

"Sec. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates."

Amendment No. 41: Page 15, line 3, insert:

"Sec. 306. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction are hereby made available for advance planning, construction design and architectural services, as authorized by section 104 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 186)."

Amendment No. 43: Page 15, line 1, insert:

"Department of the Army

"Government and Relief in Occupied Areas

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed 10 in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident to the hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and apartments and such supplies, commodities and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3 million of which not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 363, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Personnel Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of title II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 512 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the

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time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred."

Amendment No. 48: Page 20, line 23, insert:

*"International claims*

"For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims as authorized by the act of March 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6382, 84th Congress, 1st session."

Amendment No. 49: Page 21, line 9, insert:

*"President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions*

"For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans' compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the President may direct, \$300,000."

Amendment No. 50: Page 21, line 13, insert:

"Sec. 502. Appropriations contained in title I of the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made."

Amendment No. 58: Page 24, line 1, insert:

*"Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia*

"For an additional amount for 'Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia,' \$1,150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$145,000' to '\$155,000.'"

Amendment No. 59: Page 24, line 11, insert:

*"Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service*

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service,' \$200,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is increased by \$1,000."

Amendment No. 61: Page 24, line 18, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Expenses, general supply fund,' \$1 million, of which \$300,000 shall be for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased by \$22,500."

Amendment No. 64: Page 26, line 1, insert:

*"Strategic and critical materials*

"The appropriation granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act 1956, shall be available for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b))."

Amendment No. 78: Page 30, line 17, insert:

*"Tribal funds*

"For an additional amount for 'Tribal funds,' \$200,000, from funds to the credit of the Indians of California as defined and enrolled under the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, the successors in interest to claims against the United States as therein provided, for payment of expenses, other than attorney fees, heretofore or hereafter incurred by attorneys prosecuting the claims of the Indians of California before the Indian Claims Commission under contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Amendment No. 80: Page 31, line 9, insert:

*"Drainage of anthracite mines*

"For contributions as authorized by the act 'To provide for the conservation of anthracite coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and for other purposes' (Public Law 162, ap-

proved July 15, 1955), \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended."

Amendment No. 82: Page 31, line 21, insert: "of which \$455,000 shall be available for the construction of fish cultural facilities below Norfolk Dam, Arkansas."

Amendment No. 83: Page 32, line 1, insert:

*"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*

*"Forest Service—Salaries and expenses*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' for national forest protection and management, \$300,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6391, 84th Congress."

Amendment No. 85: Page 32, line 13, insert:

*"BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE COMMISSION*

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136, 137, 138), \$40,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957."

Amendment No. 86: Page 32, line 18, insert:

*"JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION*

"For an additional amount for John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), including entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until December 31, 1955."

Amendment No. 88: Page 33, line 6, insert:

*"SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION*

*"Museum of History and Technology*

"For necessary expenses of construction of a building for the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized by the act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 104), including the preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and incidental expenses of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint Congressional Committee established by said act, \$2,288,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the expenses of the Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid upon certification of the Chairman of said Committee."

Amendment No. 89: Page 33, line 20, insert:

*"SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION*

"Funds appropriated for the Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act 1955 (Public Law 24, 84th Cong.) shall be available for expenses of official entertainment."

Amendment No. 92: Page 34, line 7, insert:

*"Bureau of Employment Security*

*"Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program,' \$650,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 3822, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, extending authority for the importation of Mexican agricultural workers."

Amendment No. 93: Page 34, line 10, insert:

*"Salaries and expenses*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' fiscal year 1956, or payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1953 (69 Stat. 122), \$5,400, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Grants to States for public assist-

ance', Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955."

Amendment No. 98: Page 35, line 33, insert:

*"Salaries and expenses"*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$76,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Grants to States for public assistance', Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955."

Amendment No. 117: Page 41, line 3, insert:

*"Payment to the Republic of Panama"*

"After the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation, signed January 25, 1955, by the United States of America and the Republic of Panama (Senate Executive F, 84th Cong., 1st sess.; ratification advised by the Senate), the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually (in lieu of the annual payment provided under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954), out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,930,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with article I thereof."

Amendment No. 127: Page 45, line 11, insert:

*"OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL"*

*"City delivery carriers"*

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for 'City delivery carriers', \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Railway Mail Service', fiscal year 1947."

Amendment No. 128: Page 45, line 17, insert:

*"CORPORATION"*

*"Federal Facilities Corporation"*

"The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$800,000 to \$975,000."

Amendment No. 130: Page 47, line 13, insert:

*"Salary increases, policemen and firemen"*

"The provisions of title II of Public Law 123, approved June 30, 1955, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law —, 84th Congress: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either S. 2428 or H. R. 7159, or similar legislation."

Amendment No. 131: Page 47, line 20, insert:

*"CAPITAL OUTLAY"*

*"Public building construction"*

"The appropriation for 'Capital outlay, public building construction', contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's Center and the erection of the following structures, including the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Woodridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building (including the installation of telephones, telephone switchboard, and typewriter system), and new fire engine house in the vicinity of 24th and Irving Streets SE. (including instruments for receiving alarms and connecting said house to the fire alarm system)."

Amendment No. 142: Page 50, line 18, insert:

*"Uniform allowances"*

"Sec. 1501. The following appropriations and funds available to the departments and

agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49):

"Legislative branch:  
 "Architect of the Capitol:  
 "Capitol Buildings;  
 "Senate Office Buildings;  
 "House Office Buildings;  
 "Independent offices:  
 "Civil Service Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Federal Trade Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "General Accounting Office: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropriation available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms or allowances therefor under said act;  
 "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "National Labor Relations Board: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Securities and Exchange Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Smithsonian Institution: 'Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art';  
 "Veterans' Administration:  
 "General operating expenses;  
 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses;  
 "Maintenance and operation of supply depots;  
 "Department of Agriculture:  
 "Office of the Secretary;  
 "Commodity Credit Corporation: 'Limitation on administrative expenses';  
 "Department of Commerce:  
 "Office of the Secretary:  
 "Salaries and expenses;  
 "Working capital fund;  
 "Bureau of the Census: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Civil Aeronautics Administration: 'Operation and regulation';  
 "Maritime activities: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "National Bureau of Standards: 'Working capital fund';  
 "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:  
 "Freedmen's Hospital: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Public Health Service:  
 "Assistance to States, general;  
 "Venereal diseases;  
 "Tuberculosis;  
 "Communicable diseases;  
 "Sanitary engineering activities;  
 "Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska;  
 "Hospitals and medical care;  
 "Foreign quarantine service;  
 "Indian health activities;  
 "National Institutes of Health, operating expenses;  
 "National Cancer Institute;  
 "Mental health activities;  
 "National Heart Institute;  
 "Dental health activities;  
 "Arthritis and metabolic disease activities;  
 "Microbiology activities;  
 "Neurology and blindness activities;  
 "St. Elizabeths Hospital: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Social Security Administration: 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance';  
 "Department of the Interior:  
 "Office of the Secretary:  
 "Salaries and expenses;  
 "Working capital fund;  
 "Bureau of Indian Affairs: 'Education and welfare services'; and  
 "Department of Labor:  
 "Office of the Secretary: 'Salaries and expenses'."

Amendment No. 143: Page 53, line 1, insert:

"Sec. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered: 2, 19, 20, 28, 29, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 48, 49, 50, 53, 59, 61, 64, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 92, 93, 98, 107, 117, 128, 130, 131, 142, and 143, and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 2, line 1, insert:

*"Animal disease laboratory facilities"*

"For preparation of plans and specifications for construction of facilities for animal disease research and control, and for surveys to determine the cost of acquiring and erecting facilities which may be made pursuant to the second sentence of section 76 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$500,000 to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$250,000."

The motion was agreed to.



The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

**"MARITIME ACTIVITIES  
Maritime training"**

"For an additional amount for 'Maritime training', \$115,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime Administration is increased by \$5,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 7, line 1, insert:

**"Repair of reserve fleet vessels (Liquidation of contract authorization)"**

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, maritime activities,' for administrative expenses is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$330,000'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the second sum named in said amendment insert "\$225,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 7, line 13, insert:

**"WEATHER BUREAU  
Salaries and expenses"**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$1,500,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for improvement and operation of hurricane, severe storm, and tornado warning services, including research and construction of related facilities, is increased from '\$4,250,000' to '\$5,750,000'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$500,000," and in lieu of the last sum named in said amendment insert "\$4,750,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 8, line 2, insert:

**"Salaries and expenses"**

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,700,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$2,885,000 from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$535,000 from the fund for Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 11, line 3, insert:

**"Department of the Army  
Military Construction, Army"**

"For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$486,427,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Procurement and production, Army'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$485,077,000.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 11, line 19, insert:

**"Military Construction, Navy"**

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of

temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; \$443,278,300, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$442,628,300.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 13, line 22, insert:

**"Department of the Air Force  
Military Construction, Air Force"**

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles, including research and development facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio; to remain available until expended \$1,041,316,000 of which \$255 million shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Procurement and Production, Army': *Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the purposes authorized by section 803 of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and not to exceed \$2,667,000 of this appropriation shall be used for medical facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebr., as authorized by section 301 of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"Department of the Air Force  
Military Construction, Air Force"**

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act

of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles, including research and development facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio; to remain available until expended, \$994,291,000 of which \$255,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and production, Army": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 22, line 20, insert:

*"Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects"*

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15 million, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the 84th Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation.

"The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed \$10 million, in addition to the unused portion of the \$5 million limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects"*

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15 million, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the 84th Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 25, line 1, insert:

"Survey of Government Records, Records Management, and Disposal Practices, General Services Administration: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$50,000 for

administrative expenses, in connection with conducting surveys of Government records, and records creation, maintenance, management and disposal practices in Federal agencies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$300,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of said act, the Administrator shall have final authority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys: *Provided further*, That the 1 year limitation in section 208 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, shall not apply to the procurement of services in connection with the conduct of such surveys: *Provided further*, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appropriations Committee of the Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 75: Page 29, line 1, insert:

*"National Security Training Commission  
Salaries and Expenses"*

"For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, and contracts with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$80,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law, during the 1st session of the 84th Congress, of H. R. 7000, or similar legislation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriation 'Special Projects, Executive Office of the President,' for obligations incurred against said appropriation, prior to the enactment of this act, for expenses of the Commission."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"National Security Training Commission  
Salaries and Expenses"*

"For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, and contracts with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$40,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 76: Page 29, line 17, insert:

*"Selective Service System  
Salaries and Expenses"*

"The amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for registration, classification,

and induction activities of local boards, shall also be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"Selective Service System  
Salaries and Expenses"*

"Not to exceed \$180,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956 for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 32, line 7, insert the following:

*"ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL  
COMMISSION"*

"For an additional amount for 'Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission' \$122,162, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 1395."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$120,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 34, line 16, insert the following:

*"Wage and Hour Division  
Salaries and Expenses"*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$2,185,000: *Provided*, That this amount and the amount appropriated in this act for 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor', shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 1168, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, increasing the minimum wage."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

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The Clerk read as follows:

Page 35, line 8, insert:

*"Grants to States for poliomyelitis vaccination"*

"For grants to States for carrying out the purposes of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 7126 or S. 2501, 84th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amend, insert "\$30,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 39, line 13, after "Congress", insert a colon and the following: *"Provided*, That, in addition to transfers authorized by law, \$101,000,000 of unexpended balances available under this head shall be transferred to the appropriation 'Operating expenses, Atomic Energy Commission'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$90,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 40, line 20, insert the following:

*"Extension and remodeling, State Department building"*

"For expenses necessary for planning the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department building, Washington, D. C., to remain available until expended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 44, line 7, insert the following:

*"Funds appropriated to the President"*

"Emergency Fund for International Affairs  
"For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$6,000,-

000, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$5,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks at this point in the Record in regard to the supplemental appropriation bill just considered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1955

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2168) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in order to increase the national minimum wage, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 28, 1955.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. BARDEN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

[Mr. POWELL'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### ORRIN J. BISHOP

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of Orrin J. Bishop, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 29, 1955.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### VICTOR HELFENBEIN

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5078) for the relief of the estate of Victor Helfenbein, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 29, 1955.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the remainder of this session it shall be in order to consider at any time reports from the Committee on Rules as provided in clause 21, rule XI, except that the provision requiring a two-thirds vote to consider such reports shall be waived.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

#### HAROLD SWARTHOUT AND L. R. SWARTHOUT

The Clerk called the bill (H. 476) for the relief of Harold Swarthout and L. R. Swarthout.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted*, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000 to Harold Swarthout the sum of \$10,000 in full satisfaction of the claim of the said Harold Swarthout against the United States for compensation for permanent injuries sustained as a result of the severe burns he received when an Army practice bomb that he was examining, while playing in the yard of a neighbor on April 3, 1943, exploded when accidentally dropped, and \$4,825.20 to L. R. Swarthout, of Burns, Oreg., father of the said Harold Swarthout, the sum of \$4,825.20, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of medical, nursing, hospital, and other expenses in-

curring by him on account of the injuries so sustained by the said Harold Swarthout: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### IRENE C. (KARL) BEHRMAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 92) for the relief of Irene C. (Karl) Behrman. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Irene C. (Karl) Behrman, the sum of \$3,194.39, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for loss of certain personal property resulting from her forced evacuation, on or about June 26, 1950, from Seoul, Korea, where she was serving as a service club director with the Special Services Section, United States Army Forces: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELKAY MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 135) for the relief of the Elkay Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Elkay Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$5,190.15. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Elkay Manufacturing Co. against the United States for additional compensation under the contract No. SAPH 55725 (NIH), between such company and the National Institutes of Health, for the construction of certain stainless steel dog and monkey cages. Such sums plus the amount of compensation heretofore received by the Elkay Manufacturing Co. represents the actual costs incurred by it in manufacturing such cages, it having submitted its bid under the erroneous impression that each unit to be manufactured was to consist of only one cage, whereas in fact each unit was to consist of two cages: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwith-

standing. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. MARIA DEL MUL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 929) for the relief of Mrs. Maria Del Mul.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Maria Del Mul shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ALICE DUCKETT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1005) for the relief of Alice Duckett.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Alice Duckett shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CHUNG FOOK YEE CHUNG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1014) for the relief of Chung Fook Yee Chung.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Chung Fook Yee Chung shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. ESTHER CHAN LEE (ETA LEE)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1074) for the relief of Mrs. Esther Chan Lee (Eta Lee).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Esther Chan Lee (Eta Lee) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GUENTHER KASCHNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1104) for the relief of Guenther Kaschner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Guenther Kaschner may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply on to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out the word "have" and substitute "had."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HARRY JOHN WILSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1137) for the relief of Harry John Wilson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Harry John Wilson shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. ESTHER MORENO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1208) for the relief of Mrs. Esther Moreno.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purpose of section 202 (a) of the Immigration and Na-